The Progress of the War-The Blockade of

Vera Cruz. We received by the magnetic telegraph yes-terday morning, additional particulars of the news brought by the Theatus to New Orleans, from Vern Cruz, which place she left on the 20th ult. At that time the port of Vera Cruz was blockaded by the United States vessels of war.

According to the accounts thus received, it appears that the Mexicans were straining every erve to carry on the war, and Paredes will probably continue to do so-till perhaps he hears of the severe defeats his troops have suffered at the hands of the Americans—in order to sustain his administration. To do this, he has resorted to extraordinary measures to replenish the National treasury, by extorting from the people and the Paredes reached his present position, by inflaming the minds of the Mexicans against the United States; and as he acquired power by promising to enter into a war, for the purpose of recovering the department of Texas, there is no doubt that he will do his utmost to protract it, as long as he can, or until a new revolution shall break out, which places some other man in his

The government of the United States is steadily pursuing the policy indicated in its recent move-ments, and all the ports in Mexico will be strictly blockaded. In the meantime, and before we can secure a treaty of peace, it may be necessary not only to blockade the ports, take possession of California, New Mexico, and Tamaulipas, but bombard San Juan d'Ulloa into subjection.

In the present state of affairs in Mexico, with the brilliant battles of the 8th and 9th of May to startle Paredes from his impropriety, it may soon happen that Santa Anna, or some other chieftain. will step in and overthrow the existing government, and open the door to immediate negotiation with the United States. We should not be surprised, at any rate, to see some other government than that of Paredes in possession of Mexico on the fourth of next July. We shall see.

FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT:-It has been recently stated by Mr. Webster, on the floor of the United States Senate, that the military expenses of the government are now about five hundred thousand dollars a day. The surplus revenue at this rate of expenditure cannot last long, and the government must soon resort to some means of raising funds, in anticipation of the revenue from imports. Whether this will be accomplished by a direct loan, or by the issue of treasury notes, is as yet a matter of much doubt. The issue of treasury notes is, perhaps, under existing circumstances, the most feasible method and without doubt the easiest, as they would be sought after to a limited extent for the purpose of equalizing exchanges, and for payment into the treasury of the government on account of duties, &c., but a loan in any shape in these times cannot be effected, without submitting to loss.

It is probable that treasury notes, bearing even the legal rates of interest, would be depreciated in the market and the government unable to realize the face on them, but any attempt to effect a loan in the usual way, by the issue of government stock, would, under existing circumstances, perhaps, fail altogether. The difficulty of making loans for either the general or State governments, has recently been pretty well illustrated by the failure of the Comptroller of this State to raise two hundred thousand dollars, at six per cent interest. We are decidedly in favor of the issue of Treasury notes, as it is our impression that money can be raised more expeditiously, and at less sacrifice in that way than in any other. An issue of these notes would arrest the drains of specie from the northern cities, as the deposit banks could dispose of the Government and State stocks which they have deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury as security for the public funds in their possession, and purchase with the proceeds the treasury issues, and change the security. In this way the government could realize on their deposits, without disturbing them, and in the event of the government being hard pushed, and the deposits in these banks being required, a transfer of these notes would be made, and they would be forced into circulation by the banks holding or

It is impossible to tell to what extremity this Mexican war will be carried, but there is very little doubt but that the expenses already incurred will use up the surplus, and require a large supply of funds from some source. The business of Congress is, as yet, hardly commenced.

MANAGEMENT IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. There must be some egregious mismanagement n the Treasury Department, judging from the complaints which we see made at New Orleans, of the want of money to pay the ordinary disbursements in carrying on the war on the Rio Grande. At this moment the government has from ten to eleven millions of dollars to its credit, lying in the banks in the northern States. What is the reason that the Secretary of the Treasury had not at least six or seven millions of this amount in specie in New Orleans, in preparation for the beginning of this war? Was not the administration aware, from day to day, and from week to week, of the situation of things on the Rio Grande ? Was it ignorant that money would soon be required to carry on the campaign; and can we look upon its utter inefficiency and want of foresight in not providing for such a contingency, as any thing less than deserving of censure and reprobation in the highest degree ?

More than a year ago the administration was amply warned, and even we frequently warned it, that it must prepare for a conflict with Mexico, if it were determined to insist upon the Rio Grande as the boundary between the two republies. Every piece of intelligence from Mexico, every indication from every quarter pointed to such a conflict; and yet, with all these public and private means of acquiring information, we see the aministration so negligent as not to have any tunds ready to meet the crisis in New Orleans .-We had expected a higher degree of foresight from Mr. Walker; but we suppose he was so much engaged in forming plans to reduce the revenue, that he did not pay sufficient attention to our Mexican relations, and the threatening aspect of affairs on the Mexican frontier. Even now, instead of sending specie to New Orleans, why not issue Treasury drafts there, payable at sight on the banks at the North ! Such drafts would be the very exchange now wanted.

DEAD-HOUSE IN THE PARK.-It will be seen on reference to the proceedings before the Common Council last evening, that a resolution, introduced by Alderman Brady, directing the removal of the Dead-House from the Park, was unanimously adopted. The introduction of such a resolution is highly creditable to Alderman Brady, as this nuisance has been long felt by our citizens who frequent this part of the city. We have frequently called for this "reform."

THE STEAMSHIP SOUTHERNER will be launched this morning at 9 o'clock, from the yard of Mr. W. H. Brown, foot of Tenth street.

THE OREGON QUESTION.-We have received in

## NEW YORK HERALD. Highly Important from Mexico VERA CRUZ BLOCKADED BY THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Efforts of the Mexican Government to Continne the War.

The Americans in Mexico ordered to the Interior of the Country. SUSPENSION OF THE POWERS OF THE

AMERICAN CONSULS.

Another Revolution Expected.

The Military Preparations.

The back Theatus, Capt. Murrell, from Vera Cruz, arrived in New Orleans on the 30th ult., with papers from the city of Mexico to the 15th, and from Vera Cruz to the 20th ult.

The U.S. steam frigate Mississippi arrived at Vera Cruz on the 18th, with the news of the brilliant battles of the 8th and 9th ult.

The greatest care was taken to keep it from

the Mexicans, yet the fact leaked out.

The port of Vera Cruz has been rigidly blockaded by the Mississippi and sloop of war Fal-mouth. The frigate Raritan was hourly expected to join the M. and F.

The Mexican Government had annulled the powers of the American Consuls.

Orders had been received from the city of Mexico, directing all Americans to leave Vera Cruz by the 24th ult. Mr. Dimond, the American consul, was preparing to go on board one of the United

It was generally thought that the American vessels left in port, the barque Louisiana and the Brig Helen McLeod, would be seized by the Mexi-

The contractor of supplies for the American squadron had been forbidden, by the Vera Cruz authorities, to furnish them.

The Theatus was boarded off the harbor of Vera Cruz by the U. S. sloop Falmouth, and a letter bag sent by her.

The brig St. Petersburgh sailed on the 19th for

The Republicano, of the city of Mexico, of the 13th, says, that it was the intention of the government to send their war steamers Guadaloupe and Montezuma to Havana to be sold at anction. On arriving at the latter port, the steamers were to hoist the Mexican flag and fire a salute. The Mexican sailors refused to sail under these conditions, and the steamers were to leave the river Alvarado, where they had been laid up in ordinary under the British flag, and commanded by a British officer. They have since arrived at Ha-

The castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and the city, are in an excellent state of defence, and would require a very strong force to be successfully attacked.

The Republicano of the city of Mexico contains The Republicano of the city of Mexico contains an article against the government, in which it animadverts upon the actual state of the country, attacked, as it is, by a strong enemy, and with a prospect of a local revolution. It avers that in case of a revolution, the troops engaged in repelling the enemy would be ordered to act in support of either one party or the other, claiming a local supremacy as a proof of the discipline and manner in which the Mexican troops are trained by their officers. eir officers. Jon Jose Maria has been named as the Govern-

of Chihuahua, in the defeat of Senora. The Apache Indians have attacked the town of Apulo, where they killed thirty-two Mexicans, the Indians stealing every thing they could lay their

ands upon.

The Apaches are uniformed in a broadcloth frock, covered with red facing, and pantaloons of the same stuff, with caps, and they are fitted with The whole department is in a dreadful state of

misery and consternation.

Several robberies, on a large scale, have been lately committed in the city of Mexico and its neighborhood.

neighborhood.

In speaking of the American army, a despatch from the Mexican commandant of the exgineers at Matamoras, says—"The American army is not more than 4000 strong, and is in a state of demoralization; that there is no union among them, without any desire for glory; that its officers are ood, but then there are man good, but then there are many of them who have come to fight against their will. If we have no local revolution, the American army will either capitulate, or be entirely defeated in twenty days." The exports from Vera Cruz, in the month of April, amounted to \$241,356, of which \$195,127

The following is an extract from a letter re-ceived from a highly respectable Mexican house:

ceived from a highly respectable Mexican house:

Vera Cauz, May 19, 1846.

A circular has been issued by the government, stating that all American Consul's cease immediately from being recognized, and ordering all American citizens to embark for the interior within eight days.

The steamer Mississippi vesterday ordered off a vessel from the port, but she came in during the night—hus proving the port to be blockaded, at least to national vessels, a step which has generally compromised the American vessels in the harbor, and we are very much alraid, that we shall not be allowed to despatch the Theatus.

Theatus.

The government it making every effort to carry out the war with success, and has replenished the treasury, by carrying through some very strong measures.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

New ORLEANS, Sunday, May 31.

We have nothing later from the Rio Grande since my last. The New York and Mary Kingsland are both expected to-day, but there is no probability of their bring-ing anything of importance. For the next fortnight, prohably, there will be no fighting; but as soon as General Taylor has received the forces now here, which number full 2390 men, composed of the Louisville Legion, St. Louis Legion, and the 6th regiment Louisiana Volunteers, ne will probably take up his line of march for Carmago, he will probably take up his line of march for Carmago, where it is understood the Mexicans were to make a stand, and will there give them battle. His force will be about 10,000 rank and file, composed of about 3230 regulars, six regiments Louisiana Volunteera, numbering 4200; Louisiana Legion, 800; St Louis Legion, 600; one Alahama company, not counted in, 80; Texans, say 400, already on the field. With his force he will be able to garrison fort Brown and Matamoras if necessary, and march at the head of a force large enough to conquer any Mexican army that they can concentrate in that quarter of the country within a month. There is not much fear, however, of their giving us battle at present.

nt. You will perceive that there was an arrival from Vera Cruz last night, the bark Theatus, and that the news of the glorious battles of the 8th and 9th had reached that place, although it was not known to the Mexicans. You will also see the strict orders issued relative to American residents. The papers contain a good abstract of the news.

PENSACOLA, May 29, 1846. The Movements of the American Squadron in the Gulf-The News from the Rio Grande-The Capture of Barita and Matamoras.

To-day's accounts bring the news of the arrival of the Sumberland and Potomac frigates at this place. They are just in from the Rio Grande, where they have been co-operating with the army. But Gen. Arista having taken flight from Matamoras, leaving the whole country in possession of our troops, the Navy has been withdrawn

taken flight from Matamoras, leaving the whole country in possession of our troops, the Navy has been withdrawn from the Brases, and divisions sent off to blockade all the ports in the Gulf of Mexico. However, it is a poor business for our nav officers, for there is not a Mexican flag to be seen from ne end to the other of Mexico.

The news from the Rio Grande is quite stirring. On the 17th instant, Col. Wilson with a body of four hundred men, and a detachment of sailors from the Tumberland and Potomac, went up the Rio Grande and took possession of the town of Barita, (the port of entry to the city) the soldiers left to defend it hurried off long before the arrival of our troops, and fied to Matamoras. As soon as this event became known, Gen. Arists despatched a note to Gen. Taylor, saking for a cessation of hostilities until peace could be restored. Gen. Taylor declined this, and gave Arista six hours to evacuate the city. This was accordingly done, the Mexicans hurrying off and leaving every thing in their flight. They attempted to take off five pieces of artillery, but this impeded their flight so, fallen the city of Matamoras, with all the ammunition, stores, and works, which the Mexicans have made such extraordinary exertions for a year past to defend. It is said that Arists had only eleven hundred men left, out of an army of twelve or fourteen thousand, a week before. And such another army, it is accorded by all, that Mexico and Vera Cruz, will be a revolution, and the overthrow of the government of Paredes, and this will have to be soon, for Gen. Taylor, I undorstand will at once take up his march, and peace will be dictated by him in Mexico.

Huzza for General Taylor, he is my candidate for the next presidency.

ext Presidency.
P. S.—One of the most absurd rumors, which fear lends

times, that frequent the Mexican seas; and as for a privateer, it is not a Mexican port that one will come out or and Towers Dupre and Wood.—N. O. Pic., May 31. times, that frequent the siexican seas; and as for a privateer, it is not a Mexican port that one will come out or go into, while our ships remain where they are. It is stated by our officers, who went up the Rio Graude, that the English Consul at Matamoras had persuaded Arista, that General Taylor had express instructions not to cross the river, from our government, and all the Mexicans at Barita were under this deception. This accounts for Arista's suit for an armistice, declaring that the Mexicans were willing to make peace in the event of Gen. Taylor's not crossing the Rio Grande; however, we think that they will not hesitate long upon this point when peace is proposed.

proposed.

May 30—We are busily engaged in mounting guns at the different forts in this harbor. We are expecting two companies of volunteers soon. Lieut. Col. B. R. Fierce commands; Col. Crane is gone on six months leave of absence. There have just arrived three sloops of war, the John Adams was one. I have no news up to this time from them.

from them.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, May 31.]

Orders were received by the American citizens, from the city of Mexico, directing them to leave Vera Cruz by the 24th inst., or retire into the interior. It was expected that our Consul would go on board one of our vessels. On the 19th an American vessel approached the port, and was immediately boarded by our officers and forbiden to enter the port. In the night, however, she succeeded in slipping into port. There were two American vessels in port when the T. left—the bark Louisiana and the brig Helen McLeod—who had partially discharged Their cargoes, but under the order from the Minister General of War and Marine, a translation of which we give below. They would probably be seized. From all we can gather the Government is making the greatest exertions, straining every nerve to carry on the war with the utmost vigor, and by the most arbitary measures had replenished the treasury.

The Castle of San Juan de Uloa, as our last accounts state, was in a perfect state of defence, and the officers in command were confident of being able to repel an attack. They will shortly have an opportunity of displaying their skill in gunnery, and forming an intimate acquaintance with our navel force. The contractor of supplies for the Mexican squadron had been placed under arrest by the arthorities.

The Mexicans were in high glee at the various gascon-

with our naval force. The contractor of supplies for the Mexicans squadron had been placed under arrest by the authorities.

The Mexicans were in high glee at the various gasconating dispatches received from the camp of Matamoros, which spoke with the utmost enthusiasm of the brilliant condition of their army, and predicted the most magnificent triumphs over the American forces. The capture of Col. Thornton's command was duly paraded in the columns of El Diario Official as "a great triumph of the Mexican arms," also the particulars of the capture of the party who had "entrenched themselves in the Corral" as they were pleased to term the riding of our dragoons into the farmer's enclosure, where they were surrounded by such an overwhelming force; and the names of the officers and men all placed in the columns.

The attack upon Capt. Walker's little command by the Mexicans under Don Rafnel Quintero, was spoken of as another glorious triumph, in which eight Texans were killed and four taken prisoners. Quintero was the only man wounded, says the despatch, and he was shot with a rifle-ball in the left arm. The despatch says nothing about the number of Mexicans killed in the action.

On the 20th April, J. J. Schatze, the American Consul, and other American citizens, protested against their expulsion from Matamoros by General Ampudia, and their having been ordered to proceed to Victoria, without time being allowed them to settle their affairs. Arista replied under date of 28th April, that the proceeding was not against the law of nations as alleged by them, and that he could not remedy the decree, but that they may leave the country via Tampico, and give directions to their agents respecting their property, which had always been respected.

The following communication was addressed by Governer leaves the country of their agents respected.

the country via Tampico, and give directions to their agents respecting their property, which had always been respected.

The following communication was addressed by Governor Juan Martin de la Gaoga y Flores, to General Don Pedro Ampudia, under date of Victoria, April 30th:—

"By your note of the 12th of April, I notice that in consequence of the presence of the American army of the left side of the Rio Grande, you have ordered the American Consul and all the citizens of the United States to proceed forthwith to this city, and can only assure you that they will be treated with the consideration corresponding with the noble and generous sentiments which form the Mexican character."

To show with what certainty the Mexicans locked for victory, we give an extract from a communication from the commander of the corps of engineers to the Minister of War, prior to the arrival of Ampudia:—

"Upon the arrival of Gen. Ampudia ve shall then have, after leaving sufficient force in Matamoras, 3,000 infantry, 10 guns, and 1,300 cavalry with which to cross the river. Our triumph is certain, and there is no danger of the enemy's being reinforced in time to save them from destruction. The force of the enemy was \$0,000 men, but at present he has at the utmost 4,000 men, and among them 250 artillery with 22 pieces of flying artillery, to balance infantry without spirit, without union among themselves, and without any wish to fight. The officers are good, but even among them there are many who merely came because their government ordered it. If no disturbances break out in the interior they will capitulate in less than twenty days or be entirely destroyed.

[From the Vera Cruz Locomotor, May 18th.]

pitulate in less than twenty days or be entirely destroyed.

[From the Vera Cruz Locomotor, May 18th.]

MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE.—To the old injuries which the United States have for a number of years inflicted on the Mexican Nation, violating and treating with contempt the treaties which united the two Republies, they have recently added to the invasion of the department of Texas, Territories of Nueva Leon and Tamaulipas, by penetrating with an armed force and in the pay of their Government, a part of Upper California, and to threaten with her vessels of war Vera Cruz, Matamoras, Mazatlan, and other parts of both oceans. On the other hand, the presence of the American army in front of Matamoras is a measure of hostility, as they have raised batteries against the town, and have blockaded the Brasos St. lago.

batteries against the town, and have blockaged the Brasos St. lago.

His Excellency the President pro tem, is authorized, under these grave circumstances, to dictate all measures of defence of the national territory, and compelled by all the aggressions of a nation, which called herself friendly; to take measures of security in conformity with the practice of civilized nations, has decreed that in whatever port vessels of the United States shall appear, or might appear, the functions of the Consuls or Vice Consuls of that nation shall cease, and the citizens of that country shall be sent twenty leagues from the coast to the interior within the space of eight days, unless they prefer leaving the country, without being granted any prorogation or delay.

delay.

The best interests of the nation being concerned in the fulfilment of his supreme order, I communicate it to your Excellency, relying on your activity and patriorism.

God and Liberty, Mexico, May 12, 1849.

TORNEL.

God and Liberty, Mexico, May 12, 1846.

To the Commanders of the Divisions East, North and to the Commanders Generals of the Department. Victoria, capital of the State of Tamanlipas.

[From the New Orleans Delta, May 31.]

As a proof of the discipline and manner in which the Mexican soldiers are treated by their officers, we will mention the case of a soldier named Pablo Garcia, who for some dereliction of duty, was most cruelly whipped and then sent to a dungeon under ground, where, from the nature of his wounds, gangerning in the absence of medical care, he died in six days afterwards. His body was in such a mangled state that he died on his knees, not being able to lie down. Don Jose Maria de Irigoyen has been named governor of Chihuahua.

The Diario of the 9th and 18th hints that the lamented Colonel Cross came to his death by the hands of a Mexican laborer.

Several of the papers in the city of Mexica records.

The Diario of the 9th and 18th hints that the Ismented Colonel Cross came to his death by the hands of a Mexican laborer.

Several of the papers in the city of Mexics recommend the Bishop of Michoacan, as the fittest person to fill the vacant archbishoprick of Mexico.

General Arista's despatch to the Minister of War, dated at Matamoras, April the 26th, contains the following passages relative to the first outbreak and defeat of Captain Thornton's company:

"The prisoners will be brought to Matamoras this day. They shall be treated according to the laws of war, until they can be sent to the interior. Your excellency may rost assured that my cenduct towards these unfortunate beings, will prove to these usurpers that the Mexicans are liberally endowed with the feelings of humanity."

"It is likely that General Taylor will open his batteries on our city to-day. If he do, I shall in the same manner reply to him; firing, however, only as many shots as may be necessary to sustain the national honor. This is not the kind of fighting I like, with the river flowing between us. I wish to neet the enemy on open ground. It is in sach a fight that an unnecessary effusion of blood is avoided, and it is in such a fight that I look forward for a favorable result, letting these haugh ty Americans know the lengths to which the valor of our troops carry them."

The Botetin oficial de la division d-1 Norte of the 1st May says, that the commander and officers taken prisoners were lodged in General Ampudia's own house, and that they were all treated as well or better, than the Mexicans themselves, every effort being made to make them comfortable, and to supply them with every thing as far as the country would afford.

According to General Arista's despatches, we see that the Mexican forces, which crossed the river, were 2000 infanity and 1200 cavairy, with 12 pieces of artillery; and General Megia remained at Matamoras with 1067 men and 12 pieces of artillery to defend the city, should our troop attack it. Some reinforcements were a

## Military Preparations.

Ma. Bennett,—
I see by your paper that my old friend, Colonel Kearney, is ordered to Santa Fe with a force of 2,000 men. If the Secretary of War has really sent on this force, without artillery, as I fear, how many anticipate a fearful result. The want of experience in the War Department is much more to be feared than the gallant efforts of our soldiers—they ought not to be sacrificed by errors of the War Department.

My object is to call attention to this supposed oversight.

signt.

Brig. Gen. John E. Weol, United States Army, Ass't Adj. E. Schriver, and Lieut. Irvin McDowell, arrived here yesterday, on a tour through this and other Western States, for the purpose of mustering the volunteers enrolled into active service. General Wool and Aids left this morning for Columbus.—Cleveland Herald, June 4.

June 4.

LOUISIANA.

The committee appointed to wait upon Gen. Taylor and present the resolutions lately passed by the Legislature, commemorative of his brilliant services, will go down this afternoon in the United States revenue cutter

Yoodbary.

Great numbers of our citizens visited the Barracks year.

Joseph Lowe the two splendid military corps from St. Great numbers of our citizens visited the Barracks yesterday, to see the two splendid military corps from St. Louis and Louisville. No one could gaze upon that phalanx of noble-looking men without feeling proud of homg an American citizen. All felt assured that those determined, honest, brave-looking men—who had left home and all that renders home dear, to pass months of hardship for the maintenance of American honor and to punish the murdarers of their countrymen—will spill the last drop of their blood, if need be, in keeping unsullied the glorious stars and stripes. The steamships Galveston and James L. Day, both leave to-day, and will take of the 6th regiment Louisiana Volunteers, and as many more as they can carry.

The number of troops in the barracks—consisting of Col. Featherston's regiment, one company of the 5th re-

The stemmer Hatchee Eagle, which arrived yesterday on Fittsburg, brought down 100 boxes of muskets, 48 o. accountements, 11 thirty-two pound gun carriages, 1 twenty-four pound do., with implements complete for

and Towers Dupre and Wood.—N. O. Pic., May 31.

The Fittsburgh Journal of Thursday contains the following:—The Rev. Messrs. McElroy and Rey arrived in this city yesterday and remain with Bishop O'Conner until the boat leaves to-day, which is to carry them to New Orleans. They will accompany the march of our army in Mexico. Father McElroy is a man very much advanced in years, but is still active to do his master's bidding. Honor to the good and venerable man.

bidding. Honor to the good and venerable man.

GEORGIA.

Licut. Van Vliet, U. S. A., left this place last night for Charleston, under orders to join a detachment of United States troops bound for the Rio Grande. We understand that the detachment will consist of six companies, viz: two from New York, two from Old Point, one from Charleston, and one from Augusta. They will embark per steamer from Charleston in a day or two, for the seat of war. We may mention, in this connection, that orders have been received at the U. S. Barracks in this city, to recruit the company of artillery now stationed there to the full complement—Secamah Republican, June 4.

Major Wade, commanding U. S. Barracks, in Savannah, received orders from Washington, on the 2d inst., to repair to Columbus to muster the Regiment of Volunteers for Maxico into the service of the United States.—Charleston Patriot, June 4.

for Mexico into the service of the United States.—Charleston Patriot, June 4.

MISSOURI.

Col. Kearney, with one hundred and fifty dragoons, were taken on board the steamer Amaranth, at Fort Leavenworth, on her last trip up, and proceeded to Fort Kearney, on Table Creek, a new fort established about fitteen miles below Council Bluffs. Above Westen, on her way up, the boat struck a snag, which carried away the guard, under the cook house, and the whole of its contents were lost in the river; which accident caused a great deal of inconvenience, as the cooking for the whole company on board had to be done with a small stove on the after deck.

Col. Kearney returned on the Amaranth to Fort Leavenworth, where he first heard of the orders of the President for the expedition to New Mexico. The dragoons which Col. Kearney took up with him were left at the site of the new fort.

General Brooke, commander of this division, went up to the site of the new fort, on the Amaranth, and returned to the city yesterday evening. We are unable to learn at what time Col. Kearney will move on the expedition to which he has been ordered by the Government.

We understand that a number of Santa Fe traders, who had proceeded a short distance on their route, had halted, and were awaiting the instructions of Col. Kearney before they proceeded further.—St. Louis Rep. May 30.

NEW YORK.

fore they proceeded further.—St. Louis Rep. May 30.

NEW YORK.

The ship Henry Pratt has been chartered to carry troops to Texas.

Naval Preparations.

About one hundred and fifty men are now at work upon the sloop of war Germantown, at our navy yard. She will, however, not be ready for launching under two months, as her speedy completion is not urged by the government. When the Germantown is finished, we wager a triffe that she will be one of the finest ships of war that ever floated, and an honor to the talented and gentlemanly naval constructor, Mr. John Lenthall, under whose sole superintendence she is being built.—Phil. Chron., June 8.

PARK THEATRE.—"Richard III." was played at the Park last night for the last time this season. In no thea-tre in the world has this noble tragedy been put upon the stage in a style of greater magnificence, or with more historical accuracy than at "Old Drury." The "Richard" of Mr. Kean is the chef d'auere of a great artist, and the announcement that he was to perform it, has nearly the announcement that he was to perform it, has nearly always drawn a full house. "Did you ever send your wife to Newark," is a ludicrous little farce, and an excellent provocation to mirth. Mrs. Kean's benefit, and the last appearance of these stars for the season, takes place to-night. The tragedy of the "Gamester," and the favorite musical drama of "Don Cassar de Bazan," will be performed on the occasion, and we may expect to see a brilliant array of beauty and fashion in the boxes.

BOWFRY THEATRE.-Patriotic eyes and ears had a rich treat at this establishment last night, in the performance of the new drama of "The Campaign on the Rio Grande." The applause with which it was received must have The applause with which it was received must have been highly gratifying to Mr. Jackson, the enterprising manager, who has spared no labor or expence in getting it up in splendid style. The tragedy of "Brutus" was also played at this theatre. The same bill is to be repeated to-night, and every one who wishes to realize the thrilling scenes at the seat of war, should hasten to witness "The Campaign on the Rio Grande." The heroes of the war are destined, it seems, to be immortalized upon the stage, if in no other way.

GREENWICH THEATRE.-The bill that was announced for last evening was changed, in consequence of the ill-ness of some of the performers. There was but a moderate attendance, notwithstanding that it was the occasion of Mr. Rice's benefit. Mr. Grattan, as the Irish servant n the "Dumb Belle ;" Miss Caroline Chapman playing in the "Dumb Belle;" Miss Caroline Chapman playing Elliza. This was the first appearance of this young lady, and, from the deserved applause which her acting called forth, we augur that she will become a very popular actress. There was some redundancy of gesture apparent, but this is incidental to a first appearance. Mr. Rice appeared in "Jumbo Jum." and the "Virginia Mummy." Between the second and third pieces, Miss Chapman delivered a patriotic poetical address in relation to the Mexican war, and the exploits of our army, which was received with great applause. Some of the songs which she sung, in the course of the pieces in which she acted, were encored, and the audience seemed highly pleased with her first appearance. To praise Mr. Grattan, would be superfluous. His fine talents are too well-known to require laudation at our hands.

Num.o's.—The first evening of the opening of this beau-

Numer's.—The first evening of the opening of this beautiful resort, was as charming, as could have been desired. and the attendance was, of course, preportionate. But although the expectations of the public had been raised high, yet the beauty of the saloon and grounds, and the agnificence of the arrangements for the comfort and entertainment of visiters surpassed those of any previous season. It is really superb; and on such an evening as last night, with the moon throwing its silver light on the gravel walks, through the branches of the overhanging trees, and with a mentions. ightful airs, need we say that it was beyond all de iption beautiful. And then the entertainments within saloons. But we will not at present attempt a de iption of them. Who has not heard of the Ravel Pa

CASTLE GARDEN.—Another of those delightful musical netrainments for which this agreeable resort is so facus was given last evening. This is really a most leasant place to spend a few hours in the warm nights f summer.

Miss A Wilson's Concent. A temperance and missellaneous concert is to be given this evening at the columbian Hall, by the above named lady, assisted by dir. J. Kavanaugh and others. Tom Flyns is to deliver

n address.

Van Amburgh's Caravan.—This large collection of nimals, proceeding through the Eastern States, is very tractive, and drawing crowded houses wherever they alt. They are at present in Providence, and will visit li the principal manufacturing towns; and will open in octon on the week preceding the 4th of July.

Boston on the week preceding the 4th of July.

RAYMOND'S COMPANY.—This immense Menagerie has the most extensive and best selection of animals in the United States. A large accession of new animals, lately imported, are of a very superier kind, particularly the enormous white bear, from Paris, together with the ferocious lions, used by the celebrated Mr. Carter in London. The performances of Mr. Pierce are equal to any other in the Union. The company perform at Pottsville, 11th inst., at Mauch Chunk on the 13th, at Wilksbarre on the 16th, at Montrose, Pa. on the 19th. The inhabitants of those towns may expect a rich treat.

The Baron de Flaur, a minist of much celebrity, of

The Baron de Fleur, a pianist of much celebrity, of whose talents the Toronto papers pronounce most favorably, is now giving concerts in Quebec.

Mr. C. R. Thorne has become the manager of the Peoplo's Theatre, Cincinnati.

Mr. Dempster was to give a concert in Cold Ohio, on the 4th inst.

Ohio, on the 4th inst.

De Meyer is enrapturing the people of St. Louis. The Receills says, that "from the gorge" antricity of the "Carnival," to the barbaric grassiant and antropy of the man is a marvel.

City Intelligence.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMSHIP GREAT BRITAIN

This mammoth steamer left her moorings, about half past 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon An immonso all the wharves in the vicinity were crowded with spec-tators, of all sges and conditions, and of both sexes. A goodly number of pick-pockets had distributed themgoodly number of pick-pockets had distributed themselves through the crowd, to operate for the peculiar benefit of the uninitiated. The wharf presented the scene of busile and confusion usual on such occasions—porters sweltering under huge trunks, and overgrown capet bags—passengers hurrying in hot haste, arraid of beneglet; bells ringing, friends taking the last hurried leave, and hurrying through the gang-way, lest they should be taken off against their will. From the motley crowd arose various cries, intimating that they, the criers, had for sale certain catables, drinkables, smokenbles, and other articles, absolutely necessary to the comfort of those going on board. "Here's fine ripe strawberries, four cents a beskett—"cigars, sir, a centspiece"—"ere's the 'Erald for Europe, only two cents"—were among the various cries, with which our ears were assailed. When all was ready, the Great Britain slipped her cable, and moved noiselessly away from the what, at the same time firing a salute. The Captain took of his cap, which was a signal for the passengers and area to dikewise; and in concert, they gave there serily cheers, which were responded to by those on sheet. The noble vessel then moved down the river, and when of the Battery, she fired a salute, which was seponded to by a concourse of people on shore, numering six or seven thousand. John Wroe, the reputs prophet, was on the quarter deck, and by his long seard, and outre spearance, attracted a good deal of stiention, and was on shore. Mrs. Bishop, and several other members of the Frophet's church, attended kin to the wharf. The afternoon was delightful.

They or Stracteal. Instruments—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that \_Dr. Mott has

ertain surgical instruments stolen from his office.

Firs.—The alarm of fire, yesterday noon, was occasioned by the carpenter's shop catching fire at No. 574 Water street, belonging to Messrs. Woolsey.

Conough's Oppics, June 8.—Sudden Death.—The Corporer held an inquest yesterday at No. 20 Roosevelt street, on the body of William Furdy, born in Ulster county, New York, 32 years of age, who came to, his death by a flot of pellepsy. At of epilepsy.

The Coroner likewise held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of John Lynch, born in Ireland, 20 years of sgo, who came to his death by injuries received by jumping out of a window of the Bellevue Hospital, when in a state of delirium tremens. Verdict accordingly,

ear ? The first accounts of the brutal murders committed by the Mexicans, on the stray groups of Americans, such as that of Colonel Cross, Captain Thornton and others, seemed to set the Canadian editors beside themselves. John Bull, good old fellow, attend. It is not to be exceeded by their tones of exultation, at the supposed un-fortunate position of General Taylor, in the face of an army four times the amount of his, in numbers. John Bull, hitch up your breeches. As specimens, we give the following songs, which the Canadians are singing and shouting, over the anticipated defeat. John Bull, sing chorus. The Cornwall Observer, (C. W.) has the following beautiful lyric, from one of the Canadian poets: Oh, Poor General Taylor !

most amusing reading in these days of war and victory, is to be found in the columns of the Ca-

nadian newspaper press. John Bull, old fellow,

listen! Our pious friend, philosopher and fellow

sufferer, Horace Greeley, in his horrors at the victories of General Taylor, is in no greater state

of tribulation and woe, than the whole Canadian

press are about these days. John Bull, do you

Canadian Lyrics on the Mexican War.—The most amusing reading in these days of war and victory, is to be found in the columns of the Canadian newspaper press. John Bull, old fellow, listen! Our pious friend, philosopher and fellow listen! Our pious friend, philosopher and fellow

The army encamped on the Rio Grands,
O, never vos seen such a gallant band;
The Yankee troops they were blitte and gay,
Thinking they had it all their own way,
When Ampudia laughed in the chaperral,
My cyc, see how in the snare they fall;
And Arista spoke, and he seemed to say,
"General Taylor get out of the way."
O, poor General Taylor—O, poor General Taylor.

O, poor General Taylor—O, poor General Taylor.

To forage our bold dragoons vos sent,
When two vos missing—In search we went;
We sought them around, we sought them about,
Inside of the chaperral durk, and out;
We sought them all day, we sought them all night,
We trembled much, for we feared a fight,
Ven a trooper cried—"I knows we shall
Get jolly well thrashed in this chaperral."
O, poor General Taylor, &c.
So off we scampered, and fast we ran;
We sought no more, for a fight began;
They cut off our road to Point Isabel,
And days rolled on—we were all of us told
That the volunteers were getting enrolled;
And lo! the steamer from Galveston came
With the only sizten chaps that were game!
O, poor General Taylor.

The next is a very sublime specimen from and

The next is a very sublime specimen from ano ther "poet," who is doubtless a member of the "Boz" family, making the British Whig the depository of his beautiful flourish:-

Hankee War Song.

By Fux.

Ho! warriors of old Kentuck!

Wirginian nigra's, ho!

Your country calls on you to scare

Enfeebled Mexico!

Up! lick her, as you've often licked

The Britishers of old;

And selze upon her country—and

Her splendid mines of gold!

Rouse up! rouse up, and fiall her!

Trot off to Gineral Taylor,

And help him trounce and whail her!

Come darkies! sound your fiddles!

Stump Orators! begin and snout.

And help him trounce and whail her!
Come darkies! sound your fiddles!
Stump Orators! begin and spout,
And 'lectrify the folks!
Wake! Kaptens. Kernals—come and play
This game of Squire Poke's!
Then, countrymen, holioa!
Wake up! arm! bestir yourselves!
And chasten Mexico!
Rouse up! rouse up, and take her!
She sleeps! arise and wake her!
Kick, collar her, and shake her!
Now, Niggas, play—"Oh, hush!"
Brave 'Mericans! determined squads!
You'll 'stonish' 'em—perhaps!
Who'll volunteer for Mexico?
What! only sixteen chaps!
Well—jump aboard;—old Mexico
Will scarce have time to wink
Before we go and take her!
Then, then we'll off and wake her!
Kick, buffet her, and shake her!
Kick, buffet her, and shake her!
Come, Niggas—"Yankee Doodle!"
suppose that by this time they have rece

We suppose that by this time they have received the despatches of Gen. Taylor, and probably will soon learn of the utter defeat of the Mexican army and the capture of Matamoras. John Bull, don't look so grum. The Canadians will then sing on the other side of their chaps. John Bull, have you got the cholic ? At all events we now give them fair warning; if they do not schave decently hereafter, we may send that same General Taylor, at the head of one hundred thousand men, and annex both the Canadas to this country, some morning before breakfast; yea even in less time time than the British annexed the Punjaub to their territories in India. So, John Bull, take care.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA .- We learn by the Mon treal Pilot, of the 6th instant, that on the evening of the 1st instant, the members of the Liberal Montreal. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed on the occasion, the guests being toasted and complimented very highly by their entertainers. The toasts of "the Queen," "Prince Albert,"

the Army and Navy," &c. having been given, the next toast was " the guests, the consistent and uncompromising advocates of the rights and liperties of the Canadian people." This was responded to by tremendous cheering, and the band struck up the popular tunes of "A la clare fon-taine," and "Patrick's day."

The toast which followed, namely, "The Peo-

ole, the only source of legitimate power," is one that would fifty years ago, have consigned those proposing it to the pillory. From this fact, we may form some judgment. the rapid strides that freedom of opinion has taken within the last

may form some jugments—ther mythin the last half century.

We look upon the proceedings of this banquet as very significant of the direction that the popular will is taking in Canada. It is beyond question that nine-tenths of the popular will is taking in Canada. It is beyond question that nine-tenths of the popular in favor of a republican form of Government.

In the provincial Parliament, petitions to the Queen had been submitted to the House by Mr. Gowan and Mr. Robinson, praying for reform in the Post Office department, freedom from postage of newspaper exchanges, a more frequent mail arrangement between Great Britain and the Canadas during the winter months, a reduction of the postage between the two countries, and various other reforms. The petition cites the example of the United States having reduced their postage, and prays for a similar reduction.

It was announced by Mr. Draper, in the Cana-

It was announced by Mr. Draper, in the Canadian House of Assembly, June 2, that the British Government had shipped for the militia of Canada 35,000 percussion muskets. The Burnapeside, from London, expected shortly, is said to be freighted with 250 thirty-two pounders, shot, shell and powder, for that colony.

Watering Places

Watering Places.

THE BADEN BADEN OF THE SOUTH.—During these hot sultry days the thought of that delightful watering place, the Red Sulphur Springs of Virginia, has made us feel cool. The advertisement of the gentlemanly proprietor will be found in another part of our paper; yet for the benefit of those who have never visited this delightful retreat, we will give a daguerrectype sketch of the same from memory. They are situated amid the highlands of Virginia, about 30 miles from the White Sulphur Springs, in a delightful nock or vale, (that oft reminded us of the happy valley of Rasselas,) the country abounds with game, and the location is as picturesque as fancy ever carved upon the lap of nature—it is a favorite resort of the title of Virginia, and is yet in a state of glorious wildesses—bathing, fishing, and hunting, are the princiwildens bathing, fishing, and hunting, are the pel anusements, and the game taken is of a most delicious flavor. The following is an analysis of the Red
Sulphur water made at the springs by Professor Regens
of Virginia: Temperature of spring, 54° Fahr. General
centents in an imperial gallon—Sulphurstled hydrogen,
4.54 cubic inches; carbonic acid, 5.75 do.; nitrogen, 4.35
do.; solid contents, 32 cubic inches of wear; gr. 1.54—
consisting of sulphate of sods, lime, and magnesis, carbonate of lime, and the muriate of sods. Besides these
ingredients the water contains, in candidarable quantity,
a peculiar organic substance, which mingled with sulphur is deposited on the sides of the sering, and bessis to
increase by a species of organs growth. The water is
decidedly sedative in its effects—it immediately subdues
chronic inflammatica, tranquil nes printation, and reduces
the frequency of the pulse in most actualching manner.
In all cutaneous and pulses in the series being a delightful
spotte shake off the caree we business of this work-a-day
world.

Superior Musical Tultion for Young Ladies. To Parents and Guardians.—Music Taught on the mon Improved Method with great rapidity, and on reasonable terms A lady who has received instruction from the first insater in Europe, and whe imparts with facility a thorough knowledge of the science to her pupils, combined with elegant and graceful execution, is desirous of taking a few mor female pupils, either at her own residence or at theirs.

A line addressed to A. 5., at the office of this paper, will be attended by; or an application at 45 Mercer street, where the lady resides, will receive personal attention. m21 im Navigation of the Ohio RiverPlaces. Time. State of Riv
Cincinnatti June 4. 8 feet scant.
Whesling, June 2. 10 feet.
Pittiburg. May 28. 8 feet rising.
Louisville, June 2. 6 feet, 1 inch. MONEY MARKET.

The market to-day was firm, at prices ruling at the se cond board on Saturday. The sales were confined to the three fancy railroad stocks. Quotations current this morning, compared with those of Saturday morning, show a decline in Long Island of | per cent; Harlem 1; show a decline in Long Island of † per cent; Harlem 1†; Norwich and Worcester †; Morris Canal 1†; Reading 1; Canton †; Farmers' Loan †. At the second board to-day, an advance in Reading and Harlem of 1 per cent was realized, with very large sales of the former.

A letter from one of our most distinguished Senators, in relation to the Oregon question, has for several days past been pretty freely exhibited in Wall street, and the party

been pretty freely exhibited in Wall street, and the party to whom it was addressed and those favored with a pe-rusal of its contents, have become large purchasers of stocks, and have put up prices several per cent. From the use made of this letter, and the deep interest the par-ty possessing it has in fancy stocks, we should judge that it was written wholly for speculative purposes. It would not surprise us much, if those placing se much confidence in the statements made in the letter alluded to, as to operate extensively in stocks for a rise, should suffer serious losses before they get through with their speculations.

speculations.

Sterling exchange closed firm at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a \$\frac{3}{2}\$ per cent premium, with a moderate demand.

We annex a statement exhibiting the eggregate value of merchandise exported from this port during the month of May, 1846, showing also the destination and the value of May, 1040, snowing and of foreign and domestic merchandise exported to each country. Nearly one half of the aggregate value was ed to Great Britain and depende tal all but about three hundred thousand dollars was do

Total Great Britain 1,176,324 6,640 59,941 10,002 Total Great Britain 1,176,334

France 322,542

Spain 5,954

Syanish Dependencies 51,264

Danish do. 18,751

Sweden 16,290

China 167,970

Chili 133,479

Belgrium 105,827

Hamburg 44,749

Bremen 24,094

Holland 141,857

Prussia 31,470

Austria 45,738

Africa, (Const of) 3,330

Portugal 19,320

Mexico 15,064

Urugusy 13,052

Gentral America 35,526

St. Domingo 8,210

Brazil 2,530,005 1,828 2,823,508 291,041 3.114.549

Our exports to Great Britain and dep tinue in about the same proportion to the aggregate as previously reported, and comprise the most valuable part of our foreign export trade. The exports to Great Britain from the South, are a larger per cent of the aggregate than those from the North. The commercial relationships the same properties of the same properties of the same properties. tions between England and the United States are of the most valuable and important nature, particularly to the principal agricultural interests of this country. The balance of trade between the two countries is anour exports increase, larger markets will spring up for our productions. Our shipments of breadstuffs and provisions to Great Britain within the past five or six years, have increased immensely, and facilities we now enjoy, in the entry of our products into British ports, compared with those of former years, will open a trade between the two coun second to that now existing in the principal agricultural product of the South. The removal of the restrictions contemplated under the new corn bill of Sir Robert Peel's will ultimately give us markets for our breadstuffs-we tend the cultivation of grain in this country, sufficient to bring prices down to a point low enough to enable us to compete successfully with the grain growing countries more favorably situated to anticipate us in any demand for breadstuffs in the United Kingdom.

Although the quantity of wheat annually produced in domestic consumption is not sufficiently large, to bring prices down to a shipping point, and other countries un-dersell us in the English markets. It, therefore, requires greater competition in the production, which will be reducing the cost of raising, increase the quantity, and enable us to realise moderate profits, upon much lower prices. The cultivation of wheat and corn in this country has never been pushed; the immense extent of territory within our limits, adapted to the growth of these grains gives us facilities for producing at least, with the same population, from three to five times as much of each as have in either of the past two or three years.

and we can in time supply any demand; but there must be some guarantee that the external demand will be permanent, to induce our agriculturists to go very extenvely into the cultivation of those grains.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity of flour exported from the United States to each country, for se years, with the value of the aggregate each year

FLOUR EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES. 1841, Bbie. '44, Bbie. '45, Bb 7,490 51,723 1,575 2,603 15,972 1,933 166,576 7,963 7,963 200 207,304 20,773 2,465 tish East Indies. este and other 3.708 1,710

1.195,230 barrel of flour, the export in wheat would in 1341, 7,079,086 busbels : in 1844, 7.193,870 seen in 1341, 7,579,086 bushels : in 1844, 7,192,577 at one-fifteenth part of the total production of th

. 1.515.817

1.438.574

The exports of flour from this country to Great Britain we in each of the past thirty years been as follows: EXPORTS OF FLOUR FROM THE UNITED STATES TO GREAT

Butt	AIN.	
104,886	1830 bble.	326.182
5,572		
708,601		95,958
889,630		22,207
51,847		19.687
171,772		5.867
94,541		161
12,099		8,298
4.252		169,829
70.837	1840	620,919
27,272	1841	208,984
18,375	1842	208,024
48,129	1843	14,214
28,258		
211,170	1945	
	104.886 5.572 705.601 389.630 61,847 171,772 94,841 12,090 4,252 70,837 27,272 18,375 63,129 94,288	5.672 1881 705,601 1883 389,630 1833 51,847 1834 717,772 1835 94,541 1836 12,099 1838 4,292 1839 70,837 1840 27,372 1841 18,376 1842 38,199 1842 22,288 1644

ble supply was obtained. In 1817 and 1818, in 1898.